THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM MICARAGUA. The fe'zure of General Walker by Commodere Paulding.

REAKING UP OF THE FILIBUSTER CAMP.

Departure of Walker's Men for

Norfolk. RRIVAL OF GEN. WALKER AT THIS PORT.

Success of Colonel Anderson on the San Juan.

DAPTURE OF THE RIVER BOATS.

reaty Between Col. Anderson and the Nicaraguan Commander at Fort San Carlos.

STERESTING STATEMENT OF GEN. WALKER.

REVOLUTION IN GREYTOWN.

teresting Details from the Special Correspondents of the New York Herald, &c.,

The steamship Northern Light, after a rapid run, ared here last night, with important news from Grey-

alker, late of Nicaragua, who had been arrested by amodore Paulding, and Capt. Engle, who is the bearer

The following epitome, kindly furnished us by Purser hilay, of the Northern Light, is the whole news in a stabell:—

LATEST FROM NICARAGUA LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

RRIVAL OF GERMAN AULKER ON THE NORTHERN LIGHT—FORT CAPITILO AND FOUR STEAMERS CAPITINED BY GEN. WALKER—BR. WALKER AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF HIS MEN TAKEN PRISONERS BY COMMODORE PAULDING, OF THE UNITED BRATES SPROATE WALLSH—THE MEN SENT TO NORPOLK ON THE UNITED STATES SLOOP SARATOGA—GEN. WALKER SENT TO NEW YORK ON PABOLE—THE LAKE AND HURR STRAMERS BANDED OVER TO GARRISON AND BORGAM—COLONIL FRANK ABDERSON AND FIFTY AMERICANS STILL BOLD FORT CASTILLO AND THE RIVER SAN JUAN.

On the 4th Fort Castillo and the steamers La Virgen, niwer, C. Morgan and Ogden, were taken by Colonel Yank Anderson and fifty men. On the 8th General Valker and all his men surrendered prisoners of war to commodore Spaulding.

valker and all his men surrendered prisoners of war to commodore Spaulding.

On the 12th the United States ship Saratoga sailed rem San Juan del Norte with 150 officers and men of Gen. Valker's army. Gen. Walker was taken to Aspinwall in he Wabash. Capt. Engle, of the Wabash, came by the jorthern Light, bearer of despatches for the government. The steamers had been turned over by Gen. Walker taker to an out Morgan, but only one hich came down the river, was seized by Commodore, andling and put in charge of the American Consultantian of the control of the American Consultantian of the Camerican Consultantian of the Camerican

Annexed is a list of those arrested by Commodore

General Wm. Walker. Brigadier General C. C. Horneby, Capt. A. Brady, John Tabor, editor of El Nicaraguense.

Nos-commissioned oppices and privates.

In. Kendon, J. Thomas, J. Go. C. Davison, John Owens, S. Green, A. Donaidson, A. Miller, H. Richards, C. Kavanaugh, Guy Cial, C. Davison, J. Harris, C. Kavanaugh, Guy Cial, C. Davison, J. H. Hichards, C. Kavanaugh, G. C. Davison, J. S. Bowen, C. D. Tarner, J. G. C. M. Browning, R. H. Chinn, C. Jones, D. Pickett, H. Wilson, C. Jones, M. Bowen, S. A. Adams, Barders, W. T. McGuire, A. M. Hank, T. Watson, J. B. Clements, A. C. Craig, Burford, Jas. H. Hawkins, T. Watson, L. B. Clements, A. Burns, L. E. Voorhees, W. Frorester, G. C. Clarke, Philip Del, While, M. White, J. Dexier, S. Consey, G. C. Clarke, Philip Del, M. White, J. Dexier, S. Hondon, M. White, J. D. Hogg, G. C. Marray, C. C. Clarke, Philip Del, M. White, J. D. Hogg, G. G. Weikey, G. G. Weikey, G. G. Mavins, S. Salmons, S. Salmons, S. Salmons, S. P. Gaines, S. Faith, S. Schulder, Jas. W. Bean, Jag Buckhardt, Jef Jampbell, J. F. Conroy, H. P. McInlyre, Wm. L. Danleis, J. P. McInlyre, W. H. Danleis, W. H. Danleis, J. P. McInlyre, W. H. Danleis, W

Filevind Mich. Lamb. Wm. H. Daniels, coal riswold, John Cocks, or, ore, Theo Donaho, J. A. Alexander. or dido filowing officers and privates arelon board; the Santana and Company of t ers a her way to Norfelk:-

Second Lieut. Gilkey,
Second Lieut. West,
Second Lieut. West,
Second Lieut. Hunter,
Second Lieut. Hunter,
Second Lieut. Pales,
Second Lieut. Byles,
Surgeon James Kellum,
Surgeon M. Thum,
Assistant Surgeon Gunle
Assistant Surgeon Holt,
Dr. Jackson,
M. J. West. h. Faysoux, B. V. Natzmer,

Crawford, Lindsay, S. B. Moore, Broseil, J. W. Bennett, Redding, Hankins, H. P. Johnson,

J. Chain; W. Kidd.

The Cronica & Costa Rica of Nov. 23, says:—

Mr. Anderson, who has been uselessly soliciting near a government of Costa Rica concerning the affair of the ansit route, found at last a protector and companion in a voyage to Managus, in a gentleman from Nearagus, of a name of Guerrero, who had just arrived the North merica as a private agent of Mr. Friesarri, who is the sief plotter of the intrigue by which the cabinet of ashington was to be induced to settle the Transit questing the same of the Costa Richard Co

KETCH OF WALKER'S MOVEMENTS TO THE TIME OF HIS ARREST AND ARRIVAL AT ECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

In my last the details of Gen. Walker's departure from w Orleans, and subsequently from Mobile, the bois rous trip on the Fashion, and her successful landing at a port, were fully given. A detailed statement of all army movements and of the interferences of Captain etard were detailed. You were thus posted quite as ily as I was myself up to the close of the letter, d I new return to fill up the space between that letter d the ultimate sealing of this correspondence.

nday, the 30th of November, was noted the arrival of the English West India steamer e, with Liverpool and Aspinwall papers. She me slowly into the harbor and dropped anchor tern of the Saratoga. His surprise at seeing the caraguan flag flying on the boat and at head quarters, he imagined by your readers; but it is said he d that he was perfectly same in his observation until right to the Saratoga convinced him that Gen. Walker d actually out-manouvered England and the United stes, and was then in quiet possession of Punta Arenas. etard told him the fact was too plain to be denied if the two mingled their consolations over cold fow:

"Hinglish Hale." net Chatard's bowl of wrath was not yet full the forencen two of his lieutenants had told that it was against orders to come Walker's camp without permission from General, and this they foolishly construed into an ins more particularly so in cases where hostilities were nding, as they are in the Nicaraguan service. But the utenants aid not have this natural sense, or else they re too ill bred to exhibit it; and so one of them comseed blustering about not recognising Gen. Walker's it on the Point, and not submitting to his orders. A sesige from the General politely informed them that by could remain in the camp; that no disrespect was ended, but that the sentinel was instructed to fire on person who might attempt to penetrate the camp

ut permission. Notwithstanding this politeness the

still continued to brag about their rights, and in the end wound up by asking of the sentinel many impertinent questions about the amount of our stores. Returning on board, the Lieutenants related their "hair breadth 'scapes," with such additions as a lively imagi-nation could add. Chatard raged like a caged bear and

In the morning a half breed negro, a subject of Queen Victoria or the King of the Mosquitoes, complained on board the Saratoga that some of Gen. Walker's men had burned up his wood. Here was room for interfer burned up his wood. Here was room for interference, and Chatard was too quick not to perceive his advantage. Without waiting to inquire into the truth of the report, or whether reparation would be made to the nigger, Chatard ordered Lieutenant Cilley to get ready a boat, to put on his uniform, sword and pistois, and, with fourteen marines, a boatswain and second lieutenant, to row ashore armed and equipped for war, and, without respecting the sentinel in front of General Walker's quarters, to enter the Nicaraguan camp, peaceably if possible, forcibly if neces-

Lieutenant Cilley responded to the order, and soon after we saw him rowing up to the wharf in front of the General's quarters, accounted as he was, ordered and attended fourteen armed marines. The sentinel warned,him off, but the order was disregarded and the boat continued to advance. The sentinel brought his piece down and would have shot, but the lieutenant sprung to his feet

wharf, and a difficulty would most certainly have oc-curred but that Maj. Hooff stepped forward and passed the boat. When Lieut. Cilley stepped on shore he in-quired for the officer of the day, to whom he communicated his desire to see General Walker, and was at once con

After all this "fuse and feathers" it was natural to expect that something important would be the upshot. But lo! ouse was of the following proportions:-

COPT OF ACCOUNT BROUGHT BY LIEUT, CILLEY.

General Walker to Josea Hypolita, Dr., for one half cord of wood, one dollar and fifty cents.

Received payment.

JOSEA HYPOLITO.

COPY OF RECOMMENDATION SIGNED BY J. N. SCOTT.

PUNTA ARBNAS, Dec. 2, 1857.

This is to certify that Josea Hypolito has been living on the Point, in one of the huts, for the last twelve months, and J. have always found him an honest and industrious pap.

J. N. SCOTT.

The man Josea Hypolito was paid, and the Lieutenan should have left with his military escort, but turning round he delivered the following impertinent message:

"Captain Chatard, of the Saratoga, informs General
Walker that if any more American property is molested
he will blow General Walker out of water with shot and
shell."

his heel and leaving, in all the pomp and circumstance of war. The Dred Scott decision has not penetrated the cabin of the sloop-of-war Saratoga as yet, or if it has, Captain Chatard is probably engaged collecting accounts

Shortly after, all the boats of the Saratoga were manne with marines, and two cannon placed in the bows of two of the boats. The party proceeded to target exercise in the very midst of our camp on the Point, and within our lines. The evident intention of the matter was to bring about a officers actually fired his gun in the direction of the Nicaraguan camp. General Walker immediately ordered Capmin McChesney, Company A, to move up to the main regard of good manners, and at variance with the peace of two campe, the officers of the Saratoga have invaded General Walker's camp, and by all manner of means sought to bring about a collision between men who would

Several notes have been forwarded to General Walker from Captain Chatard, and, if I am rightly informed, the British Consul's coat-of-arms has been stamped on every one. Were they written in the Consul's office, or is the Saratoga scarce of paper?

The boys were out on the beach Friday, the 4th, eatching fish washed ashore by the surf.

Thursday, the 3d, a party returned from a hunting ex-

cursion up the river, with considerable game. Wild hogs and turkeys are plenty in the woods. Target shooting is the morning exercise of the men, and to induce proficiency the best shot is relieved from duty

The party detailed for fatigue duty on the 4th inst. commenced building a barricade on the east of the camp, as a defence against any attack from down the coast. In addition, company A. has constructed a fortified camp around its quarters in the same direction.

Breastworks have been thrown up to-day, Friday, Dec. from the east, or more properly, from down the coast Your correspondent to-day called upon Mrs. Post, a

ady whose name has been published in one of the New York papers in connection with some severe animadver going, heroic little woman, with two children dependen upon her exertions; and her statements were honestly made, but most dishonestly abused. She does complain that General Walker did not troat her with that consider-ation her case demanded; but that he wronged her willingly, or that he abused her, she most emphatically denice. And as an evidence of her faith, she is prepared to-day to return into the interior with him; and I know of my own observation and hearing, that when the ladie were released from the siege of Rivas she refused to leave the American camp until ordered to do so by Gen. Walker some of the American ladies in garrison, but with this she does not couple the General's name. She told her story, which has been full of trials and afflictions, to some men in this place, and they most ungenerously abused her confidence by publishing a series of falseboods at home, none of which were calculated to benefit her, but were garbled to her disadvantage to injure Gen. Walker; and the very men who have done this wrong have been the ones to take advantage of her unprotected situation—to board with her without paying their bills.

Last night (it is now Saturday, Dec. 5,) Gen. Walker remained awake all night, watching for news from up the river. The command of Col. Anderson had had time to ascend to Castillo, take a boat, or the castle, and send a but no courier came down, and about four he retired This morning he resumed his watch, now glancing up Anderson in one way and for the United States frigate Wabash in the other. At 5 o'clock precisely a canoe amongst thoseon land, pulled up to the wharf. Two Costs Rica prisoners were in the bow of the canoe paddling, while Fred Romer occupied the stern as steersman. His mouth expanded from ear to ear, and every muscle of his hardy face trembled with energy and joy as he an-

ounced to the expectant crowd:-"Huzza for Frank Anderson. We have taken the Fort of Castillo and four steamboats, and the lake steamer Vir gin, without the loss of a man !"

Did you ever feel as if every pore of your skin was in sufficient to discharge the superabundance of physical and mental joy—as if every hair on your head felt alive The news spread like wildfire, and men heretofore droop ing picked up their heads and became at once the types of that race which has carried republicanism and civiliza tion from Jamestown to San Francisco. Fred. Romer was

This morning, Sunday, Dec. 6, the Wabash, with Commodore Paulding's broad pennant at her fore, hove in sight, and running up, anchored outside the flar bor abreast our camp. Soen after the British steam frigate Leopard, twenty guns, and the ship-of-war Brunswick, ninety-one guns, anchored in the bay, the Leopard inside the harbor by the Saratoga, and the Brunswick outside, by the

I soon after went ashore, and after transacting some business came out into the street, when the first salutation I had was from Major Martin, of Greytewn, a known ene my of Gen. Walker, and was to the following effect:-"Hello, Nicaragunese, you are done up at last. General Walker may tie up his barp on the willow, for Commodere Paulding intends to take him prisoner and send you all back to the States."

"Oh, the United States has recognized Martinez-the HERALD says so-has agreed to capture Walker and his crowd-its in the Herald; and you are all to be sent back -so says the Hemain. The Susquehanna is coming down with 1,000 men to garrison the Transit roule, and the way

is to be opened immediately—here's the HERALD. I was now to see for myself; and behold, all my fears were groundless. The HERALD said nothing of the sort,

and although the nigger population was frantic with de-light, and the greasers in ectacies, I carefully made an estimate of your statement, and voted Martin, the niggers and greasers all confoundedly duped. The Commodore shortly after came ashore, and in a

pleasing recognition, I was soon assured that Walker was all right, and that the Commodore—a glorious looking specimen of a man, and a giant in his mind—was but simply looking out to see that John Bull cut up no extra capers in this latitude. What at first seemed a visitation, was finally decided to be a blessing; for, if the Commo-dore had not come when ne did, the Captain of the English ship Brunswick would no doubt have had his foot in the natter quite as deeply as Capt. Chetard put his.

The General has just handed me the despatch received

The General has just handed me the despatch received from Col. Frank P. Anderson, announcing the taking of Castillo. It is a modest despatch of a glorious event:—

FORT CASTILIO VILIO, NICARAGUA, 6 0°clock P. M., Dec. 4, 1857.

GEN. W. WALKER—DEAR SR:—I send you in haste the fact that I have taken Fort Castillo Viejo, at 5 0°clock this evening, with all its guns, ammunition, steamers, and ten prisoners. I will send up in the morning to take the steamer Virgin. I am almost certain of taking her. I will send you a full report by the steamers Bulwer and Morgan when the Ogden returns from taking the Virgin. With respect, I am your most obedient servant,

F. P. ANDERSON, Col. Commanding.

The courier informed me that the boat may be looked for this evening from Castillo, and the camp is all interest now, watching the river to see the smoke of the coming

General Walker remained up until a late hour Sunday night, watching for the steamer, but she did not come. About eight, however, a light was observed up the river, and expectation rose to fever heat. But it "bobbed around" so much, and maintained its distance so well, that a yawl was finally sent to fix its locality and name. The yawl could find nothing, and we are now in an uncer-tain state of mind whether it was a jack-o'-lastern or a fishing party. The jack-o'-lantern has the advantage so

of anxiety truly deplorable. The sanguine boast, yesterday, that the Commodore intended to take Walker prisoner, is as yet unfulfilled, and the report gains credence that the Wabash has declared her intention not only to abstain from interference herself, but that she intends to

Hands off, John Bull, you are dealing with Cass and Suchanan instead of Pierce and Marcy.

It is now Monday, Dec. 7, and we are to see what the day will bring forth. It has already brought forth one of the hardest, longest and most disagreeable rains of the

Charley Brogan came down courier from Frank Anderson last evening, about 3 P. M., with news that the Virgin had been captured with ten prisoners. Brogan came down on the Morgan to within twelve miles of Punta Arenas, when she grounded, and he was sent forward

Tuesday, the 8th of December, broke clear and cool, but its sun shone on a forsaken camp and broken fortunes. Monday night, Captain Fay-soux attempted to ascend the river, and was inter-cepted and turned back by a United States man-of-war boat. In the morning, accompanied by General Hornsby, he went on board the Wabash to accertain the reason, and was then politely informed by Commodore Paulding that General Walker was to be taken prisoner, with his whole force, and that the river was blockaded to prevent him from going up that stream. At the same time Hornsby and Faysoux were told to remain on board the Wabash a ers until the United States sailors and marines were transferred to the steamer Fulton, preparatory to land-

front of our camps the night before; but did not pay par ticular attention to the fact, as the Saratoga had been in the habit of doing the same whenever she vanted water. About 9 A. M., four United States launches with howitzers in the bows, pulled into the harbor, and coming up, deployed in line in front of our camp. Still entered our minds, as they might intend tar get exercise. But this delusion did not last long, for after considerable drifting and hauling about, they all ranged up abreast of Gen. Walker's camp, with the howitzers directed at the Nicaraguan quarters. Then there was confusion—some talking fight and some talking flight; but the General settled the matter by expressing a determination to surrender at discretion, saying at the same time, that it would be folly to think of ree The same impression became general when the Fulton steamed into the harbor, and anchoring alongside the Transit Company's wharf, discharged four hundred marines and sailors. And to make it worse, the Saratoga as to rake the Nicaraguan camp lengthwise. Walker was

the rear and one at right angles.

After the United States forces had been thus stationed Captain F. Engle, of the Wabash, came into Walker's camp and requested an interview. The General met Osptain Engles at the wharf, and the two retired to a private room. A demand to surrender was made, and the General assented immedistely. Captain Engles asked the General to have the Nicaraguan flag hauled down, which was done by the offier of the day. The guard had been disarmed previously Captain Engles departed, ordering the marines to fall back, the boats to return to the ships, and the cannot

Just at this time, the steamer Morgan, so long expected from up the river, came in sight, with twelve American boarded by the marines and a guard put upon her.

Eafter two verbal messages to the General about the details of the surrender, Captain Engles returned and invited General Walker on board the Fulton. The General immediately accorded, and going into the captain's gig, was soon on board the Fulton. I had preceded him, and was standing abaft the mirenment when the General came over the rail. Every eye in all the crowd of officers, sailors and maris was strained to see the "gray-eyed man," and a thou sand sympathies were expressed for his fortunes. Com.
Paulding inquired of me if "that was the General," and
on being told it was, he politely removed his cap, and
gracefully advancing, met the General half way between

begangway and cable, saying—
"This is General Walker, I believe," at the same time

extending his hand. "I am General Walker," responded the prisoner, and taking the Commodore's hand, both stood for a moment in suspense, the large and commanding form of the naval figure of the civilian and military chieftain. The two took chairs to converse, when the General was so evercome by the great injustice of this sudden and apalling reverse that had thus etricken bin down in his victoriou career, that his eyes were red with tears. I have every reason to believe that the Commodore expressed a sym pathy for his fortunes, but plead the inexorable calls lety in extenuation of the step he had thus taken.

The officers of the army were ordered on board the Saratoga, and the privates on to the Wabash. I availed myself of a piece of good fortune, and also took up my quarters in the Wabash, as did General Hornsby and Captain Brady. At nine o'clock P. M. the whole the Nicaraguan army was embarked in the United States vessels, with the exception of a few fied from the overwhelming misfortunes ook refuge in the woods, intending to ascend the river in a bungo and reinforce the men at Fort Castillo, under Col. Anderson. Col. Henry, Col. Rodgers, Maj. Hooff, Adjutas

universal, and it was well the force was so imposing, and that it was American; for had it been equal to the Nicaraguans, or had it been English, I have no doubt fight would

Next day, 9th inst., parties were sent ashere from the eratoga to look for Walker's stores and also to arrest and bring on board such men as refused to come on board. Great quantities of goods were lying about loose, and Jamaica negroes, from Greytown, with their white associates, were busy stealing and burying in the sand what they could not carry off.

The party sent ashore to seize the stores met with many difficulties in finding the goods; but their pracipal troublesot devoid of amusement, however-was the arressting of the men who refused to come voluntarily on board. men took refuge in the woods, and biding in the thick chapparal, had to be hunted with perseverance and n the evening reported 32 captures, with large quanti

of arms, provisions and ammunition which they had found stored in the woods and buried under the sand. The ar-ticles of armament and commissariat were turned over to the Wabash, bexed up and prepared for delivery to the United States authorities.

A party of nine men succeeded in procuring two boats, in which they went up the river to strengthen the com-mand of Col. Anderson. Many of the officers and men destroyed their arms in

the first hour of excitement; and the camp of the Nicaraguan army is now a scene of wreck and ruin—rifles, muskets, pistols and camp equipments lying about in every

Thursday, the 10th, was spent in arranging the condition of the men, in preparing to send them to the United States, and in making such disposition as should best carry on the work of keeping flibusters out of Nicaragus.

On the 12th inst. all the men and officers on the Wabash

were transferred to the Saratoga. General Walker was detained on the Wabash, and with him Mr. John Tabor, editor of El Nicaraguense. Gen. Walker gave his parole to make his appearance at New York, and surrender him self to Marshal Rynders, on the charge preferred by the Commodore, that he had committed a breach of the Neutrality laws. At two o'clock, Saturday evening, the Saratoga was signalled to make sail for Norfolk, and in a short time the spray was flying from her prow as she bent her course to the North. It may not be amiss here to ask what will become of these poor clothes, in a cold country, far away from all their frien Many of them have never seen snow, much less felt the rigors of a region where winter lasts half the year, with rivers frozen over and the air chilled by drifting snows.

The government or somebody else must be held re-

At night the Wabash hoisted her anchor and mad Sailing well all day of the 13th, she made Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th, about 5 o'clock. General Walker

went ashere, accompanied by the Captain, in his gig, and took lodgings ashere, ready to proceed to the United States on the mail steamer.

With this my correspondence closes, as I shall be in the United States as soon as this letter. What of, and wherefrom, my next letter shall be compesed, is at present un-

ARREST OF GEN. WALKER BY THE UNITED

STATES FORCES. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.
PUNTA ARENAS, Nicaragua, Dec. 11, 1857.

In the regular course of my correspondence you have been informed of the arrival of Gen. Walker at this place; of his landing; of his difficulties with Capt. Chetard and capture of Fort Castillo and the river and lake steamers of his energy in the organization of his army and its de-partments; of his foresight in the erection of an entrenched camp; and, finally, of his overwhelming discomfiture by the American naval forces, under Commodore Hiram Paulding. In the course of a regular journalistic letter it was impossible to enter into all the details of this last movement; and I feel justified in devoting a separate letter to that important event. For, prejudices aside, any circumstance calculated to interest the two greatest nations of the world to an extent justifying them in watch success, assumes a general importance apart from its own objects. And when we come to measure the matter on its merits, whether it was designed to advance the cause of liberty and progress, or whether it was intended as a rebecomes the most important question that America, if not the world, has been called upon to decide within the cur-

After overcoming great financial difficulties in the United States, Gen. Walker sailed from Mobile on the 14th of November, and made a successful landing in Nicaragua on the 24th of the same month. Despatching a fleet of boats and a command of men up the San Juan river, on the 26th he army at Punta Arenas, on soil recognized as belonging to Nicaragua. Here, again, he was beset by difficulties of a different nature, though not less serious. The United States sloop of war Saratoga commenced an interference with him, sadly deranging all his movements and plans. With a force already in the interior, and probably in possession of important points on the river, the General con-ceived an interference on the part of the United States as altogether improbable. But his supposition was incorrect, preventing the army from moving away from Greytown immediately, as had been the original intention. The General despatched a letter to Commodore Paulding, complaining of Captain Chatard's interference; and then energetically set to work furnishing quarters for provisions and medicines, and fortifications for defence These works were being pushed forward with the greate energy; and on the 6th, when the Wabash hove in sight the Nicaraguan camp was well nigh complete for the com-fort of the army. The Wabash was quickly followed by the British steam frigates Brunswick and Leopard. Shortly after the arrival of the Wabash, Commodo

Paulding paid an official visit to the American consul, M Cottrell; and after the interview ended, many reports ob tained circulation in Greytown that the United States in tended to arrest General Walker and capture the exped tion. The New York HERALD was read with avidity, mor particularly the telegraphic summary of the Nicaragua news from Washington city, of the reception of Sen-Yrissari and the formation of a treaty. Great rejoicing were expressed in Greytown, amongst the niggers, and as great anxiety was felt in the Nicaraguan camp amongst the officers and soldiers of General Walker. The General, however, appeared calm, as usual expressing a confident opinion that the administration President Buchapan had not treated him and the peop of Nicaragua with such unnecessary disrespect as to wai of such importance. He did not believe the news, and his confidence imparted itself to the army. The delay in the action of the Commodorel tended to relieve all anxiety. On the evening of the 7th the steamer Fulton arrived of the harbor, and that night the British frigate Leopard

put to sea.

There were now in port three United States war vo sels—the Wabash, Saratoga and Fulton. On the night of the 7th a man of war boat, mounting a brass howitzer and took position in the channel of the river, one mil above Walker's camp, to intercept any movement by the Nicaraguans up the river. This movement was not known to General Walker until about 11 P. M., when one of his boats, with Captain Fayssoux in it, was stopped and tervention—the conclusion followed fast after it. Next morning General Hornsby and Captain Fayssoux were of the latter's stoppage the night before. They boarde

the Wabash, and were temporarily made prisoners. menced; and though I question its legality, i can but aemit that it was done in admirable style. Commodore Paulding entered upon the work, I have reason to believe against his inclination, but with a determination to do his

Captain Engle, of the Wabash, was entrusted with th design and execution of the movement; and an officer more capable could not have been found in the navy of The weather was clear, but a heavy sea tossed the ship

ping outside, rendering the tramfer of troops from th Vabash to the Faiton very difficult. The Commodore de termined to effect a landing, and the launches of the Wa bash were got out, and the howitzers lowere ! into them. The sea was heavy, and tossed the shipping about with great violence, nevertheless the Commodore ordered landing to be effected. The sailors and marines of th war vessels were ordered to hold themselves in readings for duty. At nine A. M. the launches of the Wabas roll of the waves was so great that the design of tranfer ring the forces from the Wabash to the steamer Fulto was found exceedingly difficult, and two boats were sen into the harbor with their force and armament com plote. The boats' crows, in being transferred, were fooce to debark out of the after part of the and their guns were handed down to them in the boats Afterwards, when the complement from the Wabash wa transferred, the pennant of the flag ship was removed t the Fulton, and Commodore Paulding, with his aids-Lieut. Bancroft Gherardi of the Saratoga, and Midshipms C. L. Norton, of the Wabash, and his Secretary, Mr.

Capt. Engle, in the meantime, had gone inside the har bor in his gig to reconnoitre the position of the Nica-raguans, and to examine the advantages of the ground for his occupation and subsequent attack.

A careful survey with his glass revealed the
works of Gen. Walker's camp, and enabled him
to decide at once what his course of action should be. The Saratoga was warped to within five seconds range of the camp and magazine of General Walker, with bebroadside sprung to bear upon them. The Fulton next steamed into the harbor, where she received a reinforce ment of one company of marines and one company of sailors from the Saratoga, with which she ran alongsid the Transit Company's wharf, where she was shielded from the observation of the Nicaraguans by a neck of lancovered with undergrowth, bushes and houses. As soon as the Fulton fastened to the wharf, the marines and seamen were landed under shelter of the houses, and here they formed in battalion order. Capt. Engle ordered Lieutepant G. T. Sinclair, of the Wabash, to proceed with the launches, armed with 12 and 24 pounder howitzers, Saratoga. This movement was executed with promptness and precision, the launches coming to anchor in line of battle fronting the headquarters of Gen. Walker, and in such a position as to command the magazine, the commissary store, the headquarters of the Nicaraguan General, and order the boats came to anchor, with their howitzers directed at the midst of the Walker camp.

The sight was one of great beauty and thrilling interes for the question was now to be decided if a conflict would be provoked with the United States by a resistance to forces. Those men had strong reason to resist the illegal acts of the American government, for their whole future was staked upon the enterprise; and then in the face of such a superior force, and against that flag, it was indeed hard to raise the hand, more particularly as the men believed the justice of the American people would repair the great wrong thus being

toga, were that no firing should be done until Capt. Engle returned from the camp of Gen. Walker, when, if he did not succeed in his peaceful overtures for a surrender, flag from the gig of the captain was to be raised three times, and then all the batteries should pour in their fire, the Saratoga to use shot and shell, and the boats grape and shrapnell. All the howitzers were loaded with shrapnell for the first discharge, which must have been very destructive had resistance been made, for the main body of the Nicaraguans was wholly unprotected by works; be-sides, the range of two of the boats were such as to enfilade and rake the stockade at the guardhouse-the

only fortification on the Point.

In the meantime the land force, consisting of 385 marines and sailors, by order of Captain Engle, formed under cover of the company's buildings, and emerging from their shelter proceeded up the beach and took up position quartering on the rear of Gen. Walker's position, out of the line of fire of the guns from the Sara-tega or the boats, but in such proximity as to be in readiness should the exigency require a hand to hand fight, to charge Walker's camp. The object of the Commodore evidently was to overawe the Nicaraguans or else to overwhelm them by superior force poured in upo them from commanding positions. The howitzers in the boats were attended with carriages. on which they would have been mounted and landed two minutes, and if a retreat had been attempted by the Nicaraguans they would have done it not only in the face of a discharge of shell from the Wabash, anchored off the camp, and pursued by 350 marines and sailers with field camp, and pursued by 300 marines and saliers with held pieces, but they would have had to encounter the forces under Lieutenant Sinclair at a narrow neck of land below, where the boats would have been pulled by water, and their crews and armaments landed before Gen. Walker

could have reached it by land. When the above disposition of the forces had been arranged, Captain Engle, of the Wabash, accompanied by his aid, A. O. Shaff, pulled off from the Fulton for the headquarters of General Walker. During this time-as Paulding's intention to arrest the expedition-the guard had been disarmed and the army dishan led. Ascordingly, when Captain Engle made the wharf, no sentry warned him off; but he was met by a body of nnarmed men, and among the number was Gen. Wm. Walker. The two officers met andafter a mutual General. Captain Engle handed Gen. Walker a copy of his instructions, and demanded a surrender of the place, with its arms and munitions of war.

"I surrender, sir; I am under your orders;" replied

the General. "Will you have your flag lowered, then?" asked the Captain, to which the General responded by orderin officer of the day to haul down the Nicaraguan banner

Some further conversation occurred between the two offi cers, during which Capt. Engle remarked:-

General, I am sorry to see an officer of your ability employed in such a service. Nothing would give m greater pleasure than to see you at the head of regular

I am particular to report this conversation, for it is tribute from an eminent naval officer to a man whose tal ents have been abused by ignorant and self-sufficien critics in the grossest manner Captain Engle having terminated his inter

view, returned to his gig and pulled away for the Fulton, at the same time ordering the land and naval forces to retire. In accordance with this order, the launches returned to the Fulton and Saratoga and the marines and seamen ashore wheeled upon the centres and marched back to the Fulton, accompanthe band from the Wabash. Several messages passed be-tween the Fulton and the Nicaraguan headquarters, but in the end the whole force of Gen. Walker yielded up their arms and were ordered aboard the Fulton.

During the time Com. Paulding was on the Fulton the

Wabash was under the command of 2d Lieut. Ed. A. Bar nett. who was ordered to stop any steamer attempting to enter the barber. An opinion prevailed that Gen. Walk about this time, so the Wabash was directed to overhan her if she made her appearance. The battery of the frigate was twenty-one guns, directed so that she could have done effective service in the event the Nicaraguan attempted to retreat by the way of the beach.

When the surrender was complete in its agreemen went on board the Fulton, and was standing by th quarter deck when General Walker came on board. Com dore Paulding stood near me, and as the General cam over the rails the Commodore inquired, "Is that the General?" Being informed that it was, he politely advance half-way, and taking off his cap, with the blandest sm and most agreeable manner, extended his hand and wel-comed the Nicaraguan President on board, calling him by name and by his military title. The Commodore and General took seats by a table arranged midships, and an animated conversation sprung up. Commodore Paulding was prejudiced against Gen. Walker on the first introde tion, by the circumstance that an answer from the General in response to some message from him had been replied to harshly. A messenger to the General, on being asked by the latter what the terms of the surrender were to be replied that he did not know, but supposed the officers of the army would be separately provided for. General Walker replied that he did not wish to negotiate for any exclusive benefits, but desired himself and his men to be treated alike in the schedule. This poble answer, worth of a great soldier, much loved by his men, was misuade stood and wrongly delivered; but when explained it has the effect to win over the officers of the Wabash instead embittering them against the man.

full explanation occurred, and a true statement of facts detailed, which led General Walker to the conclusion that the administration of Mr. Duchanan had acted most equivocally in the matter. Tears several times came into General Walker's eyes, not only in grief at the great disaster but in view of the unheard of and inexplicable njustice of the act of his arrest. Shortly after, General Walker was invited by Captain Engle, of the Wabash, to accompany him on board the Wabash, which invitation was accepted, and, descending into the gig, the Captain with his guest, were pulled off to the Wabash.

The officers and men of Walker's army were taken on board the Fulton, when they were divided, the officers going on board the Saratoga and the men on board the Vabuah. The arms of the Nicaraguans were taken from them and boxed up for delivery to the United States authorities. Subsequently, all the men and officers were transferred to the Saratega, and on the evening of the

Bay, the army of General Walker was on its way back to

Commodore Paulding proceeded to take po all the stores and munitions in the camp of Gen. Walker, consisting of large quantities of provisions, munitions, arms, camp fixtures, boats and furniture.

Forty or more of the Nicaraguans attempted to oscape the arrest, intending to proceed up the river to the relief of Colonel Anderson, but next day most of them were captured and taken on the Saratoga. Nine or ten, how ever, managed to procure boats, in which they nod

The following is an accurate detail of the forces engaged n the capture of General Walker -

in the capture of General Walker:

Flag Officer.—H Paulding, on board the steamer Fulton.

Aids to the Flag Officer.—Lieut. Bancroft Gherardi. Midshipmen, C. S. Norton, Mr. Tatinal Paulding.
Captain.—Fred. Engle, in command of all the active forces ashore and affoat.

Aid to Captain.—Mn. A. O. Shuff.
Medical Staff.—Surgeon of the fleet, G. R. B. Horner; Assistant Surgeon, Win. Johnson, Jr.

Company B.—Minie' rifles; 60 men. Lieutenant, M. D. Fairfax; Midshipman, Edward Los, First Assistant Englner, D. B. Macomb.; Ensign, E. Melluck.

Company G.—Minie rifles; 60 men. Lieut. J. C. Beaumont; Ensign, Second Assistant Engineer T. Williamson.

Company D.—Sharp's rifles; 35 men. Lieuteutant, Leonard Paulding; Midshipman, H. H. Dalton; Ensign, Third Assistant Engineer P. G. Peltz.

Company E.—Carbines; 56 men. Lieutenant, H. M. Garland; Midshipmen, T. H. Eastman, G. M. Blodgett; Ensign, Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Thomson, Jr.

Marinez.—Wabash and Fulton Guards—71 men; Lieutenant, John O. Payne; Ensign, Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Thomson, Jr.

Bout Howitzerz.—First Launch—22 man; one 24 pounder howitzer; Lieutenant, G. T. Sinclair. Second Launch—18 men; one 12 pounder howitzer; Midshipman, M. P. Cooke. Saratoga's Launch—16 men; one 12 pounder howitzer; Lieutenant, G. Cilley; Midshipman, T. K. Porter.

Total, 76 men.

pounder howitzer K. Porter. Total, 75 men.

Thus the number of men schore and affoat amounted to 383, exclusive of the band, 17 men—in all 400 men. The men in the boats were armed with carbines, ex-

cept the gunners, who were armed with swords and pistols. Each gun carried 36 rounds, 18 of shrapnel and 18 of cannister, and the 12-pounders carried their field carriages, to be landed and used as field pieces if needed.

Thus I have brought this account to a conclusion, giv-ing your readers a detail of all the stormy events up to the time the army of Gen. Walker was taken on board the United States vessels.

General Walker was released on his parole of honor. with the understanding that he was to proceed to Aspin-wall on the Wabash, and thence to New York on the mail steamer, where he was to surrender himself to the United ites Marshal. When you publish this correspondence the President of Nicaragua will be a State prisoner, and it will be for the government to determine what his fato

I shall therefore conclude with a statement of Captain Engle's opinion of Gen. Walker, as expressed in my hearing, after the General had been on board two days:-"The behavior of the General on our interview was that of a well bred gentleman. His voice was soft and his manner easy but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye

EXPEDITION UP THE RIVER SAN JUAN. BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN OF TWENTY DAYS BY COL. FRANK ANDERSON, WITH FORTY-FIVE SOLDIERS—CAPTURE OF FORT CASTILLO AND POUR STEAMERS. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

PUNTA ARKNAS, Nicaragua, Dec. 9, 1867. As you were informed in a former correspondence of the landing of Col. Frank P. Anderson's command of forty five men at the mouth of the Colorado river; it is useless to refer to the initiatory step of one of the moet successful, and certainly the quickest campaign, of which our history gives any report. From the day the steamers on the San Juan river, with the forts of San Carlos and Castillo were taken, last January, it has been the study whether it would be possible, without a wearisome strug-gle and much sacrifice of life and money, to recapture them. I may say that the General himself thought it a great work, unless the capture could be achieved by some strategy, or by one of those quickly executed movement which have always paralyzed the studied tactics of the drilled officer and set at defiance the defences and attacks of the routine commander. It is useless to say that in these movements, combining celerity with precision and secresy, Gen. Walker has already manifested a talent of no ordinary character, as his capture of Granada, his first attack on Masaya, his first battle of Rivas, and his mid-

night attack on San George fully attest. In pursuance of his favorite idea, the command of Col. Anderson was landed at the mouth of the Colorado and all communication with the interior, and thereby prevent-ing information of his landing from reaching the Costa Ricans in garrison at Castillo.

Col. Anderson's command left the steamer Fashion at 4 P. M., on the 24th of November, and after pulling 24 hours, in a constant rain, and against a four knot current, landed at Leaf's Island, one hundred yards above the junction of the Colorado and San Juan rivers. Here a halt of two days and three nights took place, while a courier was sent down to Gen Walker, at Punta Arenas Leaf's Island commands the San Juan river, and Col. Anderson thus held all communication with the interior in his control. No boat could pass without his sentinel ob serving it, and the marshy character of the river banks

On the 27th of November an order was issued to Col Anderson to proceed up the river and capture the river started on the 28th, and made the mouth of the Seraple at dark, where a camp was struck for the night. weather all this time was most disagreeable, and t troops were exposed to all its force in open yawl bosts.

On the 20th the command started at daylight, and camped again at 10 o'clock at night at Machaeu Rapid, in the ranche of a man named Kelly. Start ing at daylight on the 30th, Anderson camped at night six miles below Fort Castillo, from which place he started next morning, leaving five men to guard the boats. He had previously despatched a party of three men, under Lieut Beicher, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. During the reconneisance the command moved up and camped within two miles of the fort, when the soldiers rested two hours on their arms. At 3 A. M. the mer were set to work with batchets to cut their way through the interminable undergrowth, briars and filest timber, up to the fort. In this way, working in the dark, the lit-tle division came to two streams, which the men had to swim, carrying their guns, ammunition, and one day's provisions. Five men had been left in charge of the yawls, which reduced the party to forty men. Still they worked, swore and swam, until just as the faint gleam of daylight broke they were within half a mile of the fort. Without stopping to rest, or parleying to count the chances, the men were formed, and stooping down half double, they commenced advancing towards the fort. Within Col. Anderson captured the steamer Morgan, moored at the wharf, and cutting her loose, let her drift down with

Here Captain Dudley McMichael, of Company A, was detailed to proceed with ten men to take possession of Nel son's Hill, on the opposite side of the fort from where Col. Anderson held position. This movement being executed, Anderson, with twenty-three men advanced around th base of the hill, by the railroad, taking the Water Battery, which was described, and continued his march to a point Bulwer and Ogden were moored. He raised steam on the Ogden immediately, and made an attempt to run her over the rapids, but she worked badly, and thus the engineer consumed considerable sime in manouvering her. The soldiers in the fort were alarmed by this by this time (the Nicaraguans had been on the ground near an hour and a half), and the Ogden swung out in the river, a cannon was fired from the fort, the ball striking the water a few yards from the bow of the boat. Colonel Anderson immediately ordered the men to fire, and with a shout, "Hurrah for Gen. Walker!" the Nicaragoune commenced the attack. Captain McMichael's command. now in possession of Nelson's Hill, heard the shouting and firing, and immediately echoed the warlike toosin. A prisoner, taken subsequently, says that Walker's name paralyzed resistance, and the Costa Ricans commenced an Adiscriminate retreat down the south side of the bil and away on the road to San Jose. In the meantime the Ogden, to avoid the fire from the guns of the fort, seemed up stream and anchored about one mile and

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE!